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An Educational Need

"The strength of a nation depends to an incalculable extent upon its educational facilities."

A whole volume—say, many volumes—of wisdom and truth are couched within the foregoing sentence, an extract from a brief submitted to the Rowell Commission on Dominion-provincial relations by two professors of the University of Toronto on behalf of the student body of the nation.

The purpose of the brief was to present to the Commission claims of students for the establishment of State scholarships to permit entry to the universities of the country of many who could never afford the opportunity which these institutions yield for broadening the mind and for training for leadership but who, otherwise, are well qualified.

The request for the establishment of such scholarships is based, not so much on the need for training minds which might subsequently be expected to be capable of contributing to technological development, but rather to ensure training of experts in the field of the social sciences, a sphere of activity in which, it is pointed out, comparatively little research work has been undertaken in Canada and for which no provision has yet been made in the programmes of the National Research Council.

Information supplied the Commission shows that in this respect Canada lags far behind the other Dominions as well as other leading countries outside the Commonwealth; that in this country there is no provision for State matriculation scholarships and that the number of awards from private sources is relatively small.

West In The Cold

Moreover, data and statistics contained in the brief demonstrate conclusively that in the matter of scholarships available from private sources the western provinces are discriminated against to an extraordinary but quite understandable degree. For, to quote the brief, "of 524 matriculation scholarships available annually in this Dominion having an aggregate value of \$108,140, the Province of Ontario receives 288 with an aggregate value of \$74,000, leaving less than half the amount to be distributed in 236 awards in the remaining eight provinces."

As a result some of the brightest minds are directed to the eastern institutions of learning and, again to quote the brief, "this is the west deprived of the very men who might be expected to contribute most to a solution of her pressing economic, social and political problems."

Because of this situation and because of the inability of the provinces, and particularly the western provinces, to finance scholarships to anything like an adequate degree, it is suggested that Federal aid be sought to enable the provinces to finance State scholarships and thus provide at least the means to ensure the education of those who show greatest promise in the field where the west urgently needs assistance—the cultivation of minds capable and fully equipped to solve problems of great magnitude.

Not The Entrance Key

It might be urged in opposition to such a plan that already too many students are being turned out of western universities for whom apparently there is no place in the commercial and economic life of the country under present conditions, but this can at least be partially attributed to the fact that brilliance and ability do not furnish the open sesame to the university classroom.

In too many instances desks in the university classrooms are occupied by students who are sufficiently apt to scrape through entrance and subsequent tests with a minimum of effort and whose parents furnish the wherewithal simply because it is the thing to do; because a university degree is regarded as a hall mark of class distinction, or because it is believed that social or business contacts made there will be of some assistance in later years.

On the other hand many who are mentally equipped to a far greater degree and who could derive a great deal more benefit from a university education are unable to do so because of family poverty or because of their own inability to finance their way through college. Thus there is a real loss not only to the individual and the family but to the community and perhaps the nation. Scholarships, such as those proposed to the Rowell Commission would, to some extent at least, remedy this condition.

Of Further Importance

There is a further thought worthy of consideration when the establishment of state scholarships is under advisement. When it is remembered that the universities are expected to turn out men and women who will, and should be, leaders of opinion in their respective communities and provinces, the necessity of affording every opportunity to youth of brilliant mind, capable of clear and logical thinking, to pursue their studies to a conclusion, is highly important in a country which is only now shaping her future destiny, and in a day and generation when democratic institutions and form of government are threatened by new and untold political and social doctrines.

With a large number of people too inert to do their own thinking and willing to be stampeded in any direction at the behest of glib oratory, it is highly important that encouragement and opportunity be given to talent wherever it may be found and to give the best brains full opportunity for development in order that leadership in the future may be founded upon experience, logic and sound commonsense, if the country is to make progress and the future is to be assured.

Cost Of A Dukedom

It cost £300 (\$1,700) to give the Duke of Windsor his dukedom. Supplementary civil estimates included an item for stamp duties on "royal warrant, letters patent and the document creating the Dukedom of Windsor."

People are reading fewer but better books than they used to, says a librarian. If they read only the better books they are certainly reading fewer.

Silkworms outgrow their skins four times during their rapid growing period.

No Longer Plentiful

Union leader at Seattle says white collar workers gone? We've just glanced around a roomful of chaps generally supposed to be in that class and could count only two white collars in the lot. The rest were blue, green, gray, polka-dotted and doubtful.

"What's next on the screen?" asks a movie gossip writer. Flies, we guess.

Snakes shed their eyelids when they shed their skins.

Canyon Under The Pacific

Is Believed To Contain All Varieties Of Minerals Known

The discovery of phosphorus 1,000 feet under water on a Pacific ocean canyon opens a new world for fortune hunters. The finding was described at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography by Dr. F. F. Shepard, geologist of the University of Illinois.

The fertilizer rock was dredged from the upper walls of the submarine canyon 50 miles off the shore of California. The phosphate nature of the rock, he said, was determined by K. O. Emery, who is making a study of the rocks collected from the canyon.

This canyon is one of scores discovered in ocean bottoms by geologists in the last two years. The canyons are in all oceans. They are an exception, however, in that the bottoms are not sandy. Their walls are rocky and the rocks are of all kinds, like those on land.

There is reason to believe that the submerged walls contain all the varieties of minerals known. Some of the canyons are as large as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. The phosphate rock canyon is V-shaped. Its bottom lies half a mile under water. Its sides are from 1,200 to 2,000 feet high. Dr. Shepard's dredge took the samples from a stretch 20 miles long, indicating that the deposit is probably extensive and rich.

The phosphate was identified as of the Miocene Age. That age ended about 17,000,000 years ago. It is possible, Dr. Shepard said, that phosphate may be forming now in the submarine canyon. From this same area where it was found, he brought up fossil bones of an unidentified animal.

The geological prospectors seek to learn the origin of these great chasms in ocean bottom. They are among the most mystifying discoveries ever made. Their walls range from granite to soft shale. Some of the rocks are volcanic, but most of them are sedimentary, which means that they were formed by the weight of huge deposits of earth.

To Guard Switzerland

Little Country Has Devised Unusual Means For Its Defence

Hundreds of little, round metal manhole covers dot the highways and byroads of Switzerland near the Confederation's frontiers with Germany. They're a key part of Switzerland's national defence system.

Beside the highways lie piles of steel rails. Most travellers who see them think they've been left by the roadside to rust by careless railroad workers. Investigation, however, may show one end of the rails has been ground into a sharp point. When husky Swiss soldiers hold their manoeuvres on the frontier, however, the secret is out. In the "battle" plans the "war" begins while the hypothetical enemy crosses the frontier.

Sharp spears scream out in the frontier towns and villages. The troops tumble out of barracks and rush to their defence positions while the villagers and Swiss farmers run to the highways.

Some villagers, using the simple lid lifters all Swiss kitchens have by stove, raise the little iron manhole covers. Others carry the rails out to the highways.

The little round holes reveal a deep slot with a reinforced concrete base. In the go the rails with the sharp points pointed toward the front at a 45-degree angle. Within less than two minutes after the villagers arrive the road literally bristles with steel rails completely blocking the way of any tanks or motorized units that should come from the frontier.

"Those little round holes in the road," said an officer of the Swiss frontier troops, "mean the minutes, perhaps hours, of delay that may some day save Switzerland."

Making Use Of Drugs

Japanese Trying To Undermine Health Of Chinese In North

War has always brought misery in its train; but there can be nothing in history so foul as the manner in which the Japanese are now trying to undermine, by the use of drugs, the health and morals of the inhabitants of the occupied area in the north. China and the world will always remember the stern and effective steps taken by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to stamp out the drug traffic and will regard the Japanese as now following of encouraging the use of drugs amongst the Chinese and foreigners who are temporarily within their sphere of influence.—Hong Kong Press.

Airplanes may replace mule-trains as a means of exporting chicle from dense jungle of northern Guatemala.

Religious Broadcasts

Sunday Afternoon Sermons May Be Started In October

Although the newly-created national advisory council on the broadcasting of religious services includes representatives of the five larger Canadian churches, smaller religious organizations will not be neglected in religious broadcasts. Major Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, indicated.

Smaller denominations, including the Salvation Army, Disciples of Christ, Christian Science and Latter Day Saints will be given opportunities to share in the broadcast.

The national council is composed of the following: Rev. Earl V. Farmer, Baptist; Rev. Harry Browne and Rev. J. E. Ward, Church of England; Rev. J. B. Thompson and Rev. Joseph Wason, Presbyterian; Mons. Edward M. Brennan and Rev. Charles Laupier, Roman Catholic; Rev. J. R. Mulchmur and William H. R. United Church. All are from Toronto. Mr. Ward is chairman and Mr. Mulchmur secretary of the council.

It is proposed to provide two national half-hour religious broadcasts Sunday afternoons and regular half-hour regional broadcasts of religious services Sunday mornings.

The morning broadcasts will not be started until January at the earliest but the afternoon broadcasts will likely begin in October.

The corporation has set aside one half-hour, 12:30 to 1 p.m. (M.S.T.), and the half-hour 3:00 to 3:30 p.m. (M.S.T.) for the new broadcasts. The first half-hour has been allotted to the advisory council to the Roman Catholics and the second to the Protestant churches starting as follows: Oct. 23, 12:30 to 1 p.m., Presbyterians; Oct. 23, United Church.

Good News For Neighbors

Amateur Pilot Forbidden To Fly His Home-Made Plane

Herman Schapanaky, Weatherford, Okla., the butter and egg farmer who pilots his home-made planes to one-point landings—on the nose—has been grounded.

He was ordered to stay out of the air because he has no pilot's license.

Neighbor farmers, accustomed to scurrying to storm cellars when they heard the sputter of Schapanaky's (M.S.T.) for the new broadcasts. The first half-hour has been allotted to the advisory council to the Roman Catholics and the second to the Protestant churches starting as follows: Oct. 23, 12:30 to 1 p.m., Presbyterians; Oct. 23, United Church.

It was said most of the time Schapanaky flies directly down a highway, so when he crashes he will be in a convenient place where his wife can pick him up.

On his first solo flight, fortified only by the lessons he exchanged for chores at an airport, Schapanaky said he went up 200 feet, stalled and crashed. Neighbors pulled him from the cockpit bleeding.

Under the name Schapanaky built more planes. Few of them flew long and crackups became so regular his wife said she stood by a telephone, the family car and trailer waiting for him, ready to get him and to place when it plumed down in someone's pasture.

No person ever went up with Herman.

Believe In Miracles

Couple In Ontario Escape Death In Grade Crossing Accident

At least two people in Ontario must believe that miracles still happen, as well as accidents.

Their car stalled on a grade crossing.

A train came along at 80 miles an hour and cut off the front quarter of the car as cleanly as if a giant knife had done it.

They were left seated in the other three-quarters, without a scratch, although suffering from shock.

There's a man and his wife who have something to write home about. Unfortunately, for most people who drive onto grade crossings, when trains are approaching, there's nothing to write home about except funeral arrangements.—Detroit Free Press.

Sir Henry Morgan, the famous pirate, was knighted by the King of England and made lieutenant-governor of Jamaica because of his fearless expeditions against the Spanish.

Peter Topp, foreman of the fish hatchery in Yosemite National Park, eastern California, trains wildcats for a hobby.

In Java, thunderstorms occur on an average of 223 days a year.

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GUM-DIPPED TIRES
"MOST MILES PER DOLLAR"

SELECTED RECIPES

SALMON MOLD

1 package Lemon Jell-O
1 pint hot water
3 tablespoons vinegar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup drained salmon
1 cup cooked peas, fresh or canned
1 cup cooked diced carrots
1 cup cooked diced celery
Dissolve Jell-O in hot water. Add vinegar and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Pour small amount of Jell-O in bottom of small pan. Chill until firm. Chill remaining Jell-O until slightly thickened. Add 1/2 teaspoon salt and horseradish to salmon and vegetables and mix very lightly. When remaining Jell-O is slightly thickened, fold in fish and vegetable mixture. Turn in to loaf pan over firm Jell-O layer. Chill until firm. Cut into squares. Garnish with mayonnaise and sprigs of parsley. Serves 8.

BEEF LUNCHEON SALAD

1 package Lemon Jell-O
1 pint hot water
3 tablespoons vinegar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups diced cooked beef
1/2 cup shredded cabbage
1/2 cup diced green pepper
1/2 teaspoon scraped onion
Dissolve Jell-O in hot water. Add vinegar and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Chill until slightly thickened. Season beef, cabbage, and green pepper with 1/2 teaspoon salt; add onion. Fold into slightly thickened Jell-O. Turn into individual molds. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise and slices of hard-cooked egg or stuffed eggs. Serves 8.

Do All Farm Work

Sisters Have Managed For Forty Years Without Help

Miss Mary Williams has died at the Misses Williams' farm near Woodford, England, but her three sisters will continue to run the place without a man to help as the four had done for 40 years. The sisters plow, make hay and run a market garden, and with their ancient spinning wheel spin yarn. They also make their own clothes and stockings.

WELL... I MUST BE GOING
HAVE A SNACK, FIRST
OK, DON'T GO TO THE REFRIG.
NO TROUBLE, WE'LL JUST REFRIG.
M-M-M THESE BITS ARE GOOD! HOW COULD THEY BE FRESH?
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MIGHT OF FRANCE IS SHOWN IN BIG MILITARY REVIEW

Paris.—The close co-operation of French and British armed strength was sealed symbolically when 50,000 French fighting men and the newest war machines passed in review before King George VI. and the President, Albert Lebrun, of France.

The bonds were further tightened by M. Lebrun's acceptance of the king's invitation to visit Great Britain before his term as president ends, May, 1939. The President and Madame Lebrun will go to London within the first three months of next year.

As a sequel to the military show, Leslie Horne-Belisha, British secretary for war, and the chief of the French general staff, Major-General Marie Gustave Gamelin, will confer and are expected to review Anglo-French co-operation and take further steps to assure effectiveness of the military co-operation plan reached at London in April.

A new spirit of optimism was reflected in quarters close to the foreign office after the impromptu conversations between French and British diplomats.

Foreign Minister Bonnet and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax held no formal discussions but were said to have talked several times during the military review at Versailles and on trips to and from Paris.

Bonnet also met Stephen Osusky, the Czechoslovak minister to Paris, and was reported to have assured him that "the situation in central Europe would develop favorably" with an easing of tension between Germany and Czechoslovakia over the 3,500,000 German minority under the Prague regime.

Poor visibility marred plans for a display of 600 war planes which were to have swept overhead during the morning parade. They took to the sky in mid-afternoon, flying over the Palace of Versailles. The king and president watched from the palace grounds.

After the Versailles review, the Queen and Madame Lebrun joined the chiefs of state for a sumptuous luncheon in the palace.

One hundred and twenty guests were served at a huge table at the Quai d'Orsay. The dinner service was one given to Napoleon and Josephine by the city of Paris. Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian minister to Paris, and Mme. Roy were among the guests.

French sources looked upon the king's invitation of President Lebrun to London as the most pleasing demonstration of his expressed pleasure over the warm welcome accorded the queen and himself by the government and people of France.

For more than an hour infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments—the flower of the French army—swung by the red-carpeted reviewing stand at Versailles to the music of massed military bands.

King George, in the scarlet tunic of a field marshal, and President Albert Lebrun of France reviewed the colorful columns of troops and tanks, totalling 50,000, supported by hundreds of tanks and about 50 aeroplanes.

The King and President Lebrun were taken from the station to the reviewing stand in a bullet-proof automobile flanked by a mounted guard of African Spahis carrying trumpets.

The review assumed particular significance in the light of the conference of Viscount Halifax, British foreign secretary, Premier Daladier of France and Georges Bonnet, French foreign minister.

At this conference France was reported to have sought a British promise to resist Germany's campaign against Czechoslovakia, as a guarantee of peace.

It was generally considered that the official foreign office communiqué issued after the diplomatic conference meant just what it said—France and Great Britain stood by the general terms of their April agreement to act together to preserve peace and to be ready to fight together if other efforts failed.

Honors Exchanged

Paris.—President Albert Lebrun conferred on Queen Elizabeth the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and at the same time King George presented to Lebrun the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The king already possesses the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Seize Lottery Cards

Montreal.—Thirty thousand lottery cards were seized by provincial police in a raid on a printing plant.

Attack On Douglas

Social Credit Party in Britain Have Renounced His Leadership
London.—The Social Credit party of Great Britain and Northern Ireland broke with Major C. H. Douglas, Social Credit expert, at a stormy meeting in which blows were struck and police summoned.

Members assembled at a meeting called by a friend of Major Douglas to acclaim publicly the Saskatchewan election result as an unprecedented triumph for Social Credit.

The meeting did not hear Mr. Powell, Major Douglas's representative to Alberta, as an upstart broke out and John Hargrave, national leader, in vigorous tones declared the party renounced Major Douglas's political leadership because "it no longer is possible for us to regard as fit for leadership a man who has been forced to seize the golden opportunity presented by the 1935 electoral victory in Alberta and now seems likely to make confusion worse confounded by childish, makeshift political tactics."

Mr. Hargrave said he took the opportunity to "publicly repudiate any claim made by or on behalf of Major Douglas to the political leadership of the Social Credit movement and to denounce as futile, illusory and pernicious the Social Credit secretariat's past and present political tactics."

He declared: "In the future the Social Credit party, under my direction, will take what political steps may be considered necessary to establish Social Credit in Great Britain without any reference to Major Douglas or his associations. We claim a free hand to proceed along electoral and mass pressure lines, and take this opportunity of urging every Social Credit organization throughout the world to follow our fighting line and shun the gradualist tactics and strategy proposed by Major Douglas."

Earthquake Shakes Greece

Buildings Fell And Many Persons Killed And Injured
Athens.—The strongest earthquake felt in this country in modern times scattered death and ruin through ancient Greece.

A tentative casualty list based on fragmentary reports from the stricken areas showed 20 persons killed and at least 100 injured.

The island of Euboea, north of Athens, suffered most heavily, as the quake centred there. In at least two villages nearly every house was shaken down. Reports said the shocks caused fissures into which small buildings fell.

The government hurried relief by trucks and railways to the stricken communities. Officials said it was impossible to estimate the material damage.

The quake was so severe in Athens that it put seismographs out of commission but the city suffered no serious damage.

News Censorship

British Authorities Inaugurate New Policy In Palestine
Jerusalem.—British authorities announced the inauguration of censorship on all newspaper cables from the Holy Land. Cables will be censored between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. and no dispatches will be allowed between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.

The curfew which authorities imposed to aid in quelling Arab-Jewish disorders was lifted because there had been no new incidents. Raids were made in search of hidden arms both in the old and new city.

A United Canada

Is Aim Of Youth Congress States Financial Chairman
Vancouver.—Canada's Youth congress is endeavoring to unify Canada through its young people, according to Margaret Eddy, financial chairman of the congress, who was here on a visit from Toronto.

"People misunderstand the motives and objectives of the Youth congress," she told interviewers. "Our main objective is to make Canada a united nation from shore to shore."

Lord Tweedsmuir's Advice

Edinburgh.—A warning against the "service-station" conception of a university which sends a man into a profession without teaching him to think was given by Lord Tweedsmuir, Canada's governor-general, following his installation as chancellor of Edinburgh University.

British Pilot Killed

London.—Sergeant Maurice Reginald Kennedy, of the Royal Air Force, was killed when his Hawker Hurricane pursuit plane crashed at Hillingdon, Middlesex.

Still In Dry Belt

District In Alberta Has Had No Rain This Year
Calgary.—Unusual for the year 1938, a district has been found in southeast Alberta where not a drop of rain has fallen. It is near Retlaw, 100 miles southeast of Calgary.

On an inspection trip of southern Alberta, Inspector H. D. R. Stewart of the Calgary branch, postal services, "discovered" the strip, 10 miles long, 100 miles southeast of Calgary.

On an inspection trip of southern Alberta, Inspector H. D. R. Stewart of the Calgary branch, postal services, "discovered" the strip, 10 miles long, 100 miles southeast of Calgary. It abundant rains have fallen and the crops are generally good.

But the "dry strip" is desolate, crops and grain alike withered, he said.

PLEA FOR FIXED PRICE OF WHEAT HIGH AS POSSIBLE

Ottawa.—Western Canada now enjoys prospects of a widely distributed wheat crop of good volume for the first time since 1932, Premier John Bracken of Manitoba stated as he asked the Dominion government to fix the minimum price of wheat on as generous a basis as possible.

The premier conferred with Hon. W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce and chairman of the cabinet wheat committee, on the price question and also asked that a price be fixed for durum wheat and the spread between this variety and No. 1 Northern be kept as narrow as possible.

Under the wheat board act the government must shortly fix a minimum price which the wheat dealer will pay farmers on wheat delivered to the board. This is an initial price as the farmers also receive participation certificates entitling them to share in any profits made by the board.

In a letter to Mr. Euler setting forth his views he recalled that the income from wheat derived on the prairies in each of the last six years was about \$200,000,000, below the average return in the period from 1926 to 1930. This was due to low yields and low prices.

Because of poor yields improved prices since 1933 meant little in the way of real recovery so far as the farmers were concerned.

"It now appears," Mr. Bracken said, "that the volume of wheat production in western Canada will be sufficient to materially improve the employment situation, not only in the west, but also in eastern Canada through increased tonnage for our railroads and increased business for all those affected by the western wheat crop."

"The Dominion government itself will be materially aided in that wheat production in the prairie provinces this year will undoubtedly result in a fairly large reduction in federal expenditures for unemployment and drought relief and greatly increase the earnings of the Canadian National Railway for whose deficits the Dominion government is responsible."

"May I suggest that the Dominion government keep this in mind when considering the fixed price for the 1938 crop in order to give the greatest possible assistance to the farmers of western Canada who have kept the wheat industry, a great national asset, intact during eight of the most difficult years in Canada's history and through untold sacrifices on their part."

"MAGNA CARTA" SPEAKER



Hon. J. Earl Lawson, K.C., M.P., who spoke on the recent C.B.C. coast-to-coast special "Magna Carta" radio program. Mr. Lawson is Conservative member for South York.

British Migration

Would Populate Dominions As A Stabilizing Influence
London.—Migration of British people to sparsely-populated parts of the empire as a stabilizing influence in world affairs was urged by various speakers in the house of lords.

Participating in a debate on a report of the overseas settlement board, the Duke of Devonshire, under-secretary for the dominions, declared "land-hungry countries regarded the empire as holding a large area of the earth, 'unable or unwilling to occupy and develop it, but preventing others from settling it.'"

This condition, the duke argued, "is not conducive to peaceful or settled international relations." He urged collaboration quickly between the dominions and the United Kingdom before it was too late to populate the dominions with men and women of British stock.

Viscount Elibank, who has travelled extensively in the empire, submitted the best argument for the present for people to migrate from the United Kingdom on what was called a policy of infiltration. Only Australia had subscribed to that policy, he added.

"Canada does not require more immigrants as she still has unemployment, and political conditions are such, apparently, that she does not require them," Lord Elibank declared.

Referring to last year's Empire Settlement Act and the proposed £1,500,000 (\$7,500,000) grant to be given under the act, Lord Elibank said: "I want to ask to what extent the treasury influences the policy of the overseas settlement board in the expenditure of the money. I suggest the treasury has too much control over expenditure and interferes too much with the policy of the overseas settlement committee."

Lord Barnby, Conservative, declared that in Canada the official view was that an inflow of migrants was a challenge to employment.

"The facts are so palpably the reverse," he added, "that it is regrettable that means have not been found to convince organized labor of the position."

Airplane Production

London.—Sir Kingley Wood, Air Secretary, announced new moves to step up warplane production. He announced a new aeroplane carburetor factory has been opened in Coventry and that the Bristol Aeroplane Company's plant will be developed through a government grant.

TWO "QUEENS" MEET AT TENNIS PARTY



Helen Wills Moody, who made a remarkable come-back by capturing the All England women's singles title this summer, is seen above with the former Queen of Spain, as they attended Lady Crossfield's lawn tennis party in London.

Wins By-Election

Young Barrister Retains Brantford In Liberal Column
Brantford, Ont.—A 31-year-old barrister, one of the youngest candidates to contest an election in Ontario in years, retained Brantford for the liberal party in a by-election called to elect a successor to the late Hon. M. M. MacBride, provincial minister of labor.

H. Louis Hagey, former alderman and a member of the public utilities commission, polled a plurality of 1,146 votes over Reginald Welsh, Conservative candidate, and two other opponents. The vote: Hagey, 6,284; Welsh, 5,138; Paul Debragh, Socialist-Labor, 58; Walter J. Dowden, Labor-Progressive, 2,344.

The vote of 13,824 was unexpectedly heavy in view of the number of citizens out of the city on vacation. In last October's general election, when Mr. MacBride died last June 5, was re-elected to his fourth term in the legislature with a plurality of 2,602 over two opponents, the total vote was 15,069.

Port Washington, N.Y.—Great Britain's 10-ton pick-a-back plane swooped to a graceful stop on this taxiway at New York city to complete the year's first survey flight of the projected commercial air route across the north Atlantic.

It was the first flight of its kind. The four-engined plane was launched in the air from the back of its "mother ship," the Mails, over the Irish coast and made a non-stop flight to Montreal, rated there two hours and 40 minutes, then flew to Port Washington in two hours and eight minutes.

The Mercury completed the 3,042-mile journey in 22 hours and 28 minutes flying time. The non-stop flight to Montreal's seaplane base at Boucherville, Que., consumed 30 hours and 20 minutes.

Piloted by 28-year-old Captain Donald C. T. Bennett, with wireless operator Albert J. Coster as the "crew," the plane looked small as it sailed slowly to its mooring, compared with the big British and United States flying boats which regularly ply between here and Bermuda.

The plane unloaded at Montreal and New York a shipment of London newspapers and newsreels showing the arrival of King George and Queen Elizabeth on their state visit to Paris. The total cargo was 1,000 pounds.

Mercury completed the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight ever made to Montreal with 80 gallons of gasoline left in her tanks. When she left Foynes, Eire, it was left to Captain Bennett's discretion whether he would make a refueling stop at Botwood Newfoundland.

Joking good humoredly with officials about the fuss made over them, Captain Bennett faced the "mikes" and camera:

"I am very happy to arrive in the United States. I am surprised at this wonderful reception and the enthusiasm and interest Americans have shown in our flight. This is my first visit here. I hope the flight will help bring the English-speaking peoples closer together."

Bennett said the Mercury "cut loose from the mother ship at about 1,000 feet and after that things went fine, until we ran into strong headwinds and continuous rains after about an hour and a half. But we hit clear weather later."

"I hunched over mid-ocean with food and soup from tins and mixed sandwiches," added Bennett.

To save gasoline, said the slim, dark-haired navigator, they throttled down on reaching Newfoundland, but their average air-speed across the Atlantic was 150 miles an hour.

MERCURY MAKES INITIAL FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC

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The plane unloaded at Montreal and New York a shipment of London newspapers and newsreels showing the arrival of King George and Queen Elizabeth on their state visit to Paris. The total cargo was 1,000 pounds.

Mercury completed the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight ever made to Montreal with 80 gallons of gasoline left in her tanks. When she left Foynes, Eire, it was left to Captain Bennett's discretion whether he would make a refueling stop at Botwood Newfoundland.

Joking good humoredly with officials about the fuss made over them, Captain Bennett faced the "mikes" and camera:

"I am very happy to arrive in the United States. I am surprised at this wonderful reception and the enthusiasm and interest Americans have shown in our flight. This is my first visit here. I hope the flight will help bring the English-speaking peoples closer together."

Bennett said the Mercury "cut loose from the mother ship at about 1,000 feet and after that things went fine, until we ran into strong headwinds and continuous rains after about an hour and a half. But we hit clear weather later."

"I hunched over mid-ocean with food and soup from tins and mixed sandwiches," added Bennett.

To save gasoline, said the slim, dark-haired navigator, they throttled down on reaching Newfoundland, but their average air-speed across the Atlantic was 150 miles an hour.

Accepts New Post

Vice-Chancellor Of Belfast University Will Head B.B.C.
London.—Francis John Ogilvie, 45, president and vice-chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast, was announced as choice of the BBC's board of directors to become director-general. He is to take up his new duties Oct. 1, succeeding Sir John Reith, who resigned to become chairman of Imperial Airways.

Check, Hauls Epidemic
Winnipeg.—Hauls and cool weather are holding the encephalomyelitis epidemic in check in Manitoba, Dr. Alfred Savage, animal pathologist for the provincial department of agriculture, reported. Mild attacks, including one fatality, have been reported from the northwestern district.

New Home For Dionnes
North Bay, Ont.—Plans for a new home for Olive Dionne's family, to be built on an estate with a chapel, school, playground and swimming pool, were discussed here by Attorney-General Gordon Conant and other Ontario government officials in conference with the quintuplet guardians.

Veteran Publisher Dead
Vancouver.—James Gothard, former publisher of the Canadian Police Gazette, died here July 28. He was 64. Death followed a long illness. Born in Scotland, he had lived 57 years in Canada. He was once on the editorial staff of the old Vancouver World newspaper and a publisher of the magazine "Truth."

Olympic Games In Finland
Helsingfors.—Finland accepted a Great Britain's foreign secretary was believed to have replied that peaceful settlement of the Czech problem, without outside interference, obviously would lead to a clear atmosphere for negotiations of wider scope.

Methods Being Used For The Restoration Of Prairie Drouth Areas

A comprehensive outline of the difficulties and problems which are being successfully combated by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Board in the rehabilitation of the Prairie drouth areas was given in a recent issue of Scientific Agriculture by Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms Service and Chairman, Land Utilization Committee, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The agricultural area in the Prairie Provinces comprises 55,700,000 acres of the 74,000,000 acres of cultivated land in Canada. Fully 54,600,000 acres are in grain and fallow, of which 13,000,000 acres are fallowed annually. Again, of the 40,000,000 acres of range and uncultivated pasture in Canada, fully 33,000,000 acres are in the Prairie Provinces.

It should be remembered, states Dr. Archibald, that the drouth area of recent years has been settled during the last 20 to 40 years during a cycle of years when rainfall was normal. The past eight years have been abnormal, yet it should not be forgotten that this area has contributed the largest percentage of wealth in which the settlement of the past 20 years to the sum of \$7,000,000,000. Vast values of other grains, beef, sheep, bacon, and poultry products also come from this area. What has been done, will again be produced. Hence the great national importance of replanned, readjusted, and rehabilitated agriculture in this area.

Succeeding years of disastrous drouth, grasshopper damage, soil drifting, and necessary large scale relief to farmers in central and southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, and southern Alberta, covering a period of five years, inclusive of 1934, convinced the Dominion Government that drastic and large scale rehabilitation measures were necessary if the enormous earning power of Western Canada, due to a population of most capable farmers in their particular type of production, was to be retained.

Consequently in April 1935, an act called the "Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act" was passed unanimously in the House of Commons. The organization of Dominion Departmental forces, with wherever possible the co-operation of Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Lands was immediately undertaken. The many lines of endeavour fall into three general groups: (a) cultivation, (b) land utilization including the administration of reorganized agricultural community work, and (c) water development.

Cultural includes research, demonstrations, co-operative extension to farmers in soil drifting control, soils research, pasture improvement, and so on, soil, pasture, insect and economic surveys, comprising District Experiment Stations, and demonstration stations, grass seeding, agricultural improvement associations, tree planting, soil drifting, aerial surveys, new resistant grains.

Under land utilization, the solution of the problem of farmers who have been located on light poor soils incapable of maintaining an agricultural population obviously is to determine the type of agriculture to which this land may again be adapted, entailing the establishment of community pastures, reserve grazing areas, staff organization, irrigation districts and feed and fodder relief inspection.

Water development has been one of the major activities in assisting the largest number of farmers with the making of dugouts to retain runoff water for domestic purposes and for livestock, small stock watering dams, small irrigation dams, community and municipal water projects, and large water development projects for irrigation, many of which have been completed and are now in full use.

British Empire Cereals
Rice is grown more extensively than any other cereal within the British Empire, but wheat follows closely in importance. The Empire is a small producer of maize (corn), states the Imperial Economic Committee, and the area under rye in the Empire, except in Canada, is negligible. The aggregate production being less than one per cent. of the world total. Canada is the only exporting country of rye in the Empire, and imports in the Empire are almost entirely confined to the United Kingdom.

Willing To Oblige
It wasn't exactly his work, but when Fireman Charles Coleman, North Sydney, N.S., received a telephone call while on duty asking him if a fireman would take a ladder and close an office window that had been left open, he readily complied.

Deaths From Drowning

Sir Frederick Banting Said To Be Working On Investigation Methods

Sir Frederick Banting is working to reduce Canada's annual death toll of 1,000 by drowning. The famous discoverer of the insulin treatment for diabetes and his associates believe they "have something" in the form of improved resuscitation techniques.

Actual death may not take place for several hours after apparent death by drowning, and Dr. Banting and his associates hope to be able to reach some definite conclusion as to the maximum time a person may spend under water without resuscitation becoming impossible.

The magazine of the Health League of Canada gave an instance in its June issue of artificial respiration being applied successfully on a person who was under water 30 minutes.

The Toronto investigators seek to gather all possible exact data on resuscitation of persons after near-drowning. They point out that in the confusion attending drownings and near-drownings, it is seldom possible to make an exact record of the time the victim has been under water or the length of time spent in artificial respiration attempts.

They hope to be able to get exact information on these two points through expert observation on resuscitation work. They have also made a general request for information bearing on these questions, whether from doctors or from individuals who have been present. The investigators know that in electrical shock cases artificial respiration has been successful after eight hours, and, therefore, they see no apparent reason for believing that prolonged efforts might not be equally successful in drowning as in other accidents.

Rearing Of Children

Cost Of Food, Clothing And Education Makes A Tidy Sum

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has produced an interesting monograph, based on the census returns of 1931 and supplementary data, dealing with the cash outlay involved in the rearing of children to what is called the age of independence.

The total cost of rearing a child until his (or her) eighteenth birthday, the Bureau finds, is about \$77 per cent. is spent on his physical needs, 10 per cent. for health and recreation, 13 per cent. on education.

To feed a child to the eighteenth birthday costs, it is estimated, about \$1,550. Clothing costs \$500, and shelter \$2,000. Health, recreational and social costs add \$600 to the bill, and education about \$750.

Nowadays at least great numbers of young persons, out of half the "age of independence" for their eighteenth birthday, and for the parents of such the cost of raising them is proportionately higher. Parents of several children and daughters to university can add to the total bill an average of \$500 for each year of the higher education.

All of which makes it very clear that the parents who raise children to be decent and useful citizens have done something for their country.—Ottawa Journal.

Kept Comfortably Busy

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. James Crough of Otonabee township in Peterborough county, Ont., there are 17 children. As families are rated in this age that is a large one. The mother has stated that every other day was baking day and the one in between was wash day, and even if those words were spoken in jest they must contain a measure of truth which would be generously large.

Using every letter of the alphabet. J. W. Zahare, American, carved 9007 letters on a single grain of rice, for the word's record.

The "dog watch" is a nautical term distinguishing two watches of two hours each—from 4 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.

It is possible for an airplane to make a safe landing with only half a propeller.

The main ingredient in both hair and fingernails is the same—a substance called keratin.

The moon and Mars are the only planets whose solid surfaces actually can be seen. 2265

ONCE A RICH AUSTRIAN, BUT NOW



Left, destitute when Nazis confiscated her husband's vast properties following the Hitler Germanification of Austria, the Princess von Starhemberg, wife of the former chancellor of the former Austria, plans to return to the stage that made her famous. In this latest picture taken of her in Paris, she is shown with her son, Heinrich.

Status Is Confusing

Controversy Over Whether Elre Is Country Or Only New State

Elre's constitutional status and that of the new president, Dr. Douglas Hyde, has provided truly Irish paradoxes for British constitutional lawyers. Controversy at present fills columns of the United Kingdom and Irish press on such questions as, first, is Elre the name of a country or only of a new state, as De Valera's new constitution defines it?

Secondly, is Elre a republic or a kingdom? The constitution does not say which. If Elre is not a republic, it cannot have a president. If it is a kingdom, it should acknowledge the existence of King George.

Thirdly, if the name Elre refers only to the state and not to the country itself, then, according to some critics, it is not in the world of geography, nor out of it.

"Dr. Douglas Hyde has been nominated president of something that does not exist," says one legal authority, "and hovers upon Dublin like a fifth story of a house that has no foundation or floors to uphold him."

However, the defenders of Elre's new status say Elre is a sovereign state, as independent as Switzerland or Belgium, and there is no such thing as "His Majesty's government in Elre."

Good Roads Convention

To Be Held In September At Lake Of Bays, Ontario

Complete official representation of each of the nine provinces of Canada is assured for the 24th annual convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association, to be held at Elgwin Inn, Lake of Bays, Ont., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 6, 7 and 8. Hon. Frank M. MacPherson, Minister of Highways for British Columbia and president of the association, will head a strong delegation from the west, while each of the other eight provinces will be represented by its Highways Minister, his deputy, chief engineer or other departmental functionary.

Artificial flowers were made in ancient times in China, Egypt, and Rome.

Handiwork That Adds Distinction



Here's a quilt a beginner will enjoy making and yet a skilled quilter-maker would be proud to show as her needlework. The fan—so easy to piece—is of scraps of material; the patches that make the lattice are easy to cut since the material can be cut in strips, the patches snipped off as needed. Pattern 6184 contains the Block Chart; carefully drawn pattern pieces; directions for cutting, sewing and finishing; yardage chart; diagram of quilt.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Better Living Conditions In The World Of The Future Pictured By Scientists

Illustration Stations

Show What Is Being Done In The Way Of Modern Agriculture

At the present time there are 183 illustration stations and 47 district experiment sub-stations established throughout Canada by the Experimental Farms Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Nineteen of these stations are in British Columbia, 24 in Alberta, 51 in Saskatchewan, 17 in Nova Scotia, 17 in Ontario, 11 in Quebec, 20 in New Brunswick, 17 in Nova Scotia, and 14 in Prince Edward Island. An illustration station is established in a neighbourhood for the education and observation of all, and aims to take the lead in farm organization, cultural practices, and procedures best suited to the district. Orderly, tidy layout, balanced well-kept fields, and practical crops compel notice and suggest being copied in some particular on the home farm of an observer.

By visiting the illustration farm annually on a specified field day, residents of the countryside are brought face to face with what is being done in progressive agriculture. At the field day they discuss the work, ask questions, and listen to lectures which impart the findings, figures, and facts that have a definite bearing on local problems and conditions. Neighbouring farmers may also observe the operation of the illustration farm pure seed grain and breeding stock for improvement of their home produce.

In the illustration station program of farm organization and development, the sale of livestock and dairy products makes up the principal source of revenue of 131 of the 183 illustration stations and the 47 district experiment sub-stations. On the remaining 42 stations, grain farming, which includes the sale of wheat, oats, and barley, is the chief farm income. On many of the 131 stations, particularly on those that have been in operation for a considerable period, well-bred high-producing herds now appear. On some farms in Canada, the number of milch cows kept is small in comparison to the size of the farm, and in consequence of the relatively low production, the cash return is inadequate to meet living expenses, taxes, and other necessary expenses. Hence, in the illustration station program, the aim is to develop sufficient revenue from the sale of milk, beef, pork products, poultry or cash crops, such as cereals, grasses, and clovers to meet the necessary operating expenditures, which include comfortable support of the home on the farm.

Making It Clear

Lecturer Gives His Opinion Of Modern Dance Music

A visiting lecturer told a Toronto audience the other day what he thought of modern dance music. He put it this way:

"It is St. Vitus dance or epilepsy. It is a coarse vulgar call to the orgies of a morose modernism, stark, malodorous paganism, full of fifth, ribaldry, viciousness, maudlin staggering drunkenness, blasphemy, moral and social idiocy."

One gathers the impression that the lecturer does not like modern dance music, but one does feel that he over-states his case. There was one time when politicians called one another scoundrel, horse-thief, pick-pocket, or words to that general effect, but nowadays they are more polite. They discovered presently that abuse was bad policy because it aroused curiosity in, and sympathy for, the abused party, thus defeating the end sought. It is quite possible that so fervid a denunciation of dance music will have an effect not dissimilar.

Young people will ask themselves, we imagine, what there is about a combination of instruments and sounds that can be morose, malodorous, pagan, blasphemous and so on, and their curiosity will be aroused. It would have been sufficient if the lecturer had said that much modern dance music is bad music made worse by the modern practice of interspersing vocal bits by members of the orchestra pressed into double duty.—Ottawa Journal.

Dr. E. C. Dudley gives this definition of a bore:

"One who, if you ask him how he is, tells you."

In Java, thunderstorms occur on an average of 223 days a year.

Tunbridge Wells, England, has sold its war tank relic for scrap iron.

In the world of the future, say 2,000 years hence, you may wear clothes of spun glass, live in a plastic house, and eat vegetables grown in water. There'll be several crops a year, there won't be any weeds and you will be warmed by the harnessed energy of the sun.

In other words, stop worrying. The world's going to go on and on, and people will live better and better for thousands of years, no matter if all the copper and zinc and lead and cotton and wool and everything else that now seems to make it go have entirely disappeared.

That, in essence, was what Dr. Frank E. Lathe, National Research Council of Canada, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in a paper on the world's sources of supplies, and in an interview.

"Although the future of some of the base metals is obscure, the world as a whole need fear no shortage for an indefinite period of the raw materials for clothing, shelter, heat, power and the principal necessities and luxuries of life," he said.

"In the case of certain natural resources that are definitely exhaustible, nature has made abundant provision of possible substitutes."

Take clothing. The United States grows half of the world's production of cotton, 30 or 40 million bales, or two per cent. of its total area. Australia produces 25 per cent. of the world's wool and has plenty more room for sheep. In the new world crops and animals are bred for disease, so that increase the supply. But even if wool and cotton ran dry, there are always synthetic fibres like rayon. In Italy they are making wool from skin milk, in Japan they are making soy bean fibres and in America glass wool.

"The potential supply," said Dr. Lathe, "is inexhaustible."

As for food, there's enough, said Dr. Lathe, to provide a world three or four times the present population. Insect and weed and disease control will increase crops enormously, and if all the land runs out, vegetables will be grown in water. All the stock will be fat and happy, because they will be fed the perfect diet.

And for shelter, the forests, given good care, could produce 50 cubic feet an acre and more, he said. If there were no wood, there still would be sugar cane wastes, straw and cornstalks to make plastics, and rocks and bricks, since clay is among the most abundant of all mineral resources.

The tonnage of coal in the world is so large that at the maximum rate at which it has yet been mined it would last 5,000 years, said Dr. Lathe. And even if present deposits of crude oil, estimated to last fifty or one hundred years, were exhausted, there are large deposits of oil shales and in Alberta deposits of tars which would supply the world with oil for centuries.

Beams water power, which is permanent, there are sources of power in the winds and tides, and a new attempt to control the heat and power of the sun's rays is now under way at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on a grant from the Cabot Endowment Fund of two-thirds of a million dollars.

A Matter Of Choice

Hong Kong's Cantonese Restaurants Have Different Prices For Each Floor

Quaint customs are to be found everywhere in the world but no more so than in Hong Kong, where Cantonese restaurants have different prices for different floors, the higher the floor the higher the price. The food is the same but the roof garden level has the prettiest waitresses, best service, most cheering surroundings and real ivory instead of imitation chopsticks. So it's quite an inducement to go higher up and pay the higher price in Hong Kong.

Taken Of Friendship

President Frederico Laredo Bru has sent President Roosevelt a token of Cuban friendship. It is a 100-word message written on a piece of white human hair three inches long. Vincente Garcia Maldonado, Cuba's foremost miniature writer, used 70 hours with a special pen and filtered ink to inscribe the words. The message can be read only through a microscope.

In Belleville, Ont., lacking one hip and one leg—but normal in all other ways—a Holstein calf born recently is hobbling about quite easily. A show company has made an offer for the animal.

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Council Meetings
The council of the village of Crossfield will
meet in the Fire Hall on the first Monday
of each month at the hour of 8 o'clock
p.m.
By Order of the Village Council.
T. Tredaway, Sec. Treas.

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Church Notices

Church of the Ascension
(ANGELICAN)
July 31st, No Service.
Rev. A. D. CURRIE, Rector

United Church Services

Sunday, July 31st.
11:15 a.m. Crossfield Sunday School
Rodey 11:00 p.m.
Tany Bryn 3:30 p.m.
Crossfield Evensong 7:30 p.m.
Rev. S. Hunt, B.A.B.D., Minister

Crossfield Baptist Church

Regular Sunday Services -
11:00 a.m. Morning Service
12:50 noon Sunday School
8:00 p.m. Evening Service
Services at Abernethy 3:50 p.m.
Rev. J. H. PICKFORD, B.Th., Minister

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Senior Ball.

The scheduled game between Melvin and Crossfield last Friday was called in the middle of the seventh inning, owing to the lateness of the Melvin team.

However, another game was played at Garfield, which the locals lost to the tune of an 8-6 score.

Both pitchers were good, and a close game was played. The locals failed to score in the ninth, with three on bases and no outs.

Local and General

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Fox left Tuesday for a holiday at Banff.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Fox returned from a tour through Washington and other U.S. points.

Miss Margaret Thurlow leaves this weekend for her home at Didsbury, after spending two weeks visiting friends in this district.

**FEDERAL PROGRAM
FOR PARK ROADS**

The Dominion Government is spending nearly \$500,000 on Alberta highways this year, greater part of which is for the national parks, according to information given by James A. MacKinnon, M.P. for West Edmonton, to officials of the Alberta Motor Association.

While the dominion has granted only \$75,000 to the province in assisting to hard surface the Water-Loon Lakes park to Banff highway, Mr. MacKinnon says that the dominion is making a large outlay working to improve parks roads, which will be utilized for motor touring purposes.

Major federal expenditure in Alberta this year is \$300,000, which it is hoped will be sufficient to complete the Jasper-Lake Louise scenic highway.

At last reports, this highway was only 23 miles short of being completed. It is expected that work will be rushed this year so that the road, running through some of the most wonderful scenery on this continent, will be opened to general traffic in 1939.

The dominion also is spending \$100,000 on hard surfacing highways in Banff national park, including the highway that runs to Radium, B.C.

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The REXALL Store

Local and General.

A. W. Gordon was a Carbon visitor this week.

Messrs. Pickford and Porrier spent a few days at Banff last week.

Pastor Claire Snyder, of Bluffton, visited at his home, west of town, last week.

The men who have been unloading the gravel for the new highway, left town Tuesday.

Mr. F. Mossop and Miss Alma Gordon returned from Sylvan Lake Sunday last.

Miss Opal Blough, of Calgary, is visiting at her home in town for a few weeks.

Many Crossfieldites took in the Coon ball game at Carstairs last Thursday evening.

Miss Margaret Collicutt, according to latest reports, is progressing favourably, after an appendix operation the first of last week.

Mrs. G. Zang, of Calgary, was a visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Overby, for a few days this week.

Corporal and Mrs. D. Cameron, Miss Margaret Cameron and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wood were weekend visitors at Banff.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Overby, Mrs. G. Zang and Messrs. Norman Henry and Mel Johnson were Sunday visitors at Banff.

Bill McLeod, who has been working at Bowden the past three months, spent the weekend in town.

Miss Alma Mitchell, of Calgary, spent the weekend in town visiting her friend, Miss Opal Blough. Archie Schweitzer, of Edmonton, is back in the district for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Gilchrist, of New Dayton, spent the weekend in town visiting at the home of the former's parents.

G. Bishop, of Armstrong, B.C., is spending a few weeks in the Crossfield and Didsbury districts, visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hopkins returned Saturday evening from a tour through Manitoba, where they visited their parents and other relatives.

This Sunday, 31st of July, there will be a doubleheader with the local juveniles playing against the Nanton ballhitters. The games will be played at 2:30 and 4 p.m.

Mrs. Tom Green, Bud and Allan, of Calgary, formerly of Crossfield, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Spivey last week.

Thirteen people of Crossfield took in the joint service of the Inverlea, Madden and Cremona congregations of the United Church, held at Cremona Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Lewis, who has been on the Oliver Cafe staff for the past few months, left Wednesday for Calgary, where she has accepted a position as waitress in the Avenue Grill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bannister and Neil were Edmonton visitors over the weekend. Keith accompanied them as far as Olds, where he visited with Mr. and Mrs. Gibson.

Mr. J. Hesketh and Mr. and Mrs. H. Ballam were Calgary visitors Sunday, where they met the former's wife and family of Arrowood. They spent the day picnicing.

Mr. and Mrs. Nerland and Miss Vina Nerland of Yankey Valley were weekend visitors at the home of Mrs. Berge. While here, Miss Nerland visited her former stand, the Home Cafe.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Powell, of Kennewick, Washington, travelled through Glacier and Yellowstone Parks and stopped off at the Husar Farms last Friday to visit Mrs. Mitchell. Miss Joan Mitchell, who has been visiting her mother the past two weeks, returned home with them.

Cereal Crop Field Day.

(continued from front page)

step in developing a perennial wheat are in themselves worthy of a visit to the Station.

Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, and other prominent Field Crop authorities will be on hand to give information on problems related to the production of cereal crops.

The programme will start sharp at ten o'clock in the morning with a meeting of the Alberta Branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in the Pavilion. The regular Field Day programme will begin at 1:15 p.m., immediately after lunch. A day packed full of interest is assured, irrespective of weather conditions. Come early and bring your own lunch, coffee, cream, sugar and cups will be supplied by the Experimental Station.

Around Field and Barn.

By E.M.C.

The Wheat Stem Sawfly is working in some fields and is found in most parts of the district. Investigations have been shown that deep, well-turned plowing between August 1st of one year and June 1st of the next will kill most of the grubs.

Shallow plowing is of no use to control sawfly. Infested stubble must be turned well under.

I recently had with me an official of the Department of Agriculture, his territory covers twenty municipalities. We made a tour of the Crossfield district and at the end of the day the speedometer registered eighty miles.

On leaving he said "It has been a pleasure to drive over this district. It is one of the best cared for and pleasant districts in my territory. I hope the farmers and residents will keep it this way. Some districts I cover give me the jitters." So there you have it.

And then there was the Eighth Avenue farmer who wanted to know where they carry the spare for the rubber-tired tractor.

The Misses Marjorie and Lois Gordon are at Calgary for a few days this week, visiting their sister, Miss Stella Gordon.

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